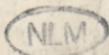




- ed., edición, edited, edition, editor, editorial, edizione, etc.  
 ép., época.  
 Ergänzungsbd., Ergänzungsband.  
 Ergänzungsht., Ergänzungsheft.  
 et al., et alii, etc.  
 et seq., et sequentes.  
 [etc.], used at end of title only, indicates omitted matter. If without brackets, it is in title in the original.  
*ex off.*, ex officina.  
*excud.*, excudebat.  
 extr., extract.  
 fasc., fascicule, fasciculus.  
 fig., figure.  
 fol., folio.  
*gedr.*, gedruckt.  
 Hft., Heft.  
 Hlfte., Hälfte.  
 hrsg., herausgegeben.  
 Hrsg., Herausgeber.  
*imp.*, impensis, imprimatur, etc.  
*in off.*, in officina.  
 interl., interleaved.  
 introd., introduced, introductory.  
 Jahrg., Jahrgang.  
 l., leaf, leaves.  
 Lfg., Lieferung.  
*lit.* or *litt.*, literis, litteris.  
 livr., livraison.  
 Me. or Mme., Madame.  
 Mlle., Mademoiselle.  
 MM., Messieurs.  
*n. d.*, no date.  
*n. p.*, no place [of publication].  
 p., page.  
 P., Pamphlets.  
 p. l., preliminary leaves.  
 P., v., Pamphlets, volume.  
 phot., photograph, photographs.  
 pl., plate or plates.  
 port. or portr., portrait, portraits.  
 pp., pages.  
 Pr., Panegyric, Procancellarium, Programma, Pro-  
 fusio, Propempticon: In brackets [Pr.], followed  
 by lower case letter.  
 pseud. or pseudon., pseudonym.  
 pt., pts., part, parts.  
*ptd.*, printed.  
*ptr.*, printer.  
*ptrs.*, printers.  
 R., Række, Reeks.)  
 red., redigirt (Redacteur, Redaction, in full).  
 réd., rédigé.  
 repr., reprint.  
 roy., royal.  
 Samml., Sammlung.  
 spec., specimen.  
*sumpt.*, sumptibus.  
*sumt.*, sumtibus.  
 suppl., supplement.  
 Suppl.-Bd., Supplement-Band.  
 Supplht., Supplementheft.  
 suppl. v., supplement volume.  
 t., tome, tomo.  
 tab., table, tables.  
*tipog.*, tipographia.  
 transl., translated, translation.  
*typ.*, typis.  
*typog.*, typographia.



In Russian abbreviations of periodicals lower case  
all titles containing more than two words: upper case those last.

- unp., unpagéd.  
v., volume, volumes.  
vel subseq., vel subsequenter.  
v. p., various places [of publication].  
v. s., various sizes.  
Ve. or Vve., veuve.  
Versamml., Versammlung.  
Wwe., Wittwe.  
\* indicates academische afhandling, dissertation,  
Inaugural-Abhandlung, Inaugural-Dissertation,  
Proefschrift, thèse, thèse pour concours, etc.  
... indicates omitted matter. Three-em spaces  
should be used between the words and periods,  
unless for purpose of justification more or less  
space is required. See, also, supra: [etc.].

*Abbreviations, Single-letter.*

[Used in journal entries only.]

- a., aan, alia, auf, aus, aux, etc.  
b., bei, bey, bij, etc.  
d., das, degli, del, der, die, din, etc.  
E., East.  
e., ein, eine, einer, etc.  
f., för, for, fra, für, etc.  
g., gorli, gorod, gli, etc.  
h., het.  
J., Jahr, Jahreszahl, Jornal, Journal, etc.  
k., kaiserlich, königliche, koninklijke, etc.  
k. k., kaiserlich königlich.  
l., las, les, los, etc.  
M., Medical, Medicine, Medico, etc.  
m., mit.  
N., n., Nene, new, nouveau, nuova, nya, North, etc.  
n. F., nene Folge.  
o., oeh, oder, over.  
p., paa, par, pei, pel, per, pour, pri, pro, etc.  
Q., Quarterly.  
R., Række, Reeks.  
r., real, reale.  
S., Surgery, Surgical.  
s., series; e. g., 1. s., 2. s., etc.; n. s., new series;  
sulla.  
t., tegen, ter, til, till, tot, etc.  
u., und.  
ü., über.  
v., van, vid, von, voor, vor, etc.  
W., West.  
z., zur.

*Alphabetic arrangement.*

All matter is arranged in alphabetic order.

Where entries are made by first word of title, articles, prepositions, and conjunctions are not taken into account in the alphabetic arrangement.

Authors and subjects of the same name will be arranged with the subject first.

Hyphenated words are to be treated as one word, but not compounded names without the hyphen.

*Author (Brevier Title) entries—examples.*

The following are examples of Author (Brevier Title) entries:

**Aldini** (Giovanni) [1762-1834]. Dell' uso e dell' attività dell' arco conduttore nelle contrazioni dei muscoli. 168 pp. 8°. Bologna, 1794. [P., v. 1883.]

- Alessandri** (P[olo] E[milio]). Infezione, dis-infezione e disinfettanti. viii, 190 pp. 16°. *Milano, U. Hoepli*, 1884.
- Andral** (G[abriel]) [1797-1876]. \*An [etc.].  
 — & **Gavarret** (Jules). Recherches sur [etc.].  
 — & **Delafond** [H.-M.-O.] [Etc.]
- Andree** (John), jr.  
*See* **Desautl** (P.) A treatise on the venereal distemper, [etc.]. 8°. *London*, 1738.— **Proksch** (J. K.) [in l. s.]. John Andree's Verdienste, [etc.]. 8°. *Wien*, 1877.
- Aschpiz** (Esther) [1864-]. \*Étude [etc.].
- Audubon** (John Adams) & **Bachmann** (Rev. John). The quadrupeds of North America. 3 v. roy. 8°. *New York, V. G. Audubon*, 1854.
- Auerbach** (Joseph). \*Nonnulla de necroscopia hominum veneno anthracis exstinctorum. 39 pp. 8°. *Berolini, typ. fratrum Schlesinger*, [1841].
- Auerbach** (Th.) *See* **Neuigkeiten** aus der Medicin, Chirurgie und Geburtshülfe.
- Barrailler Lapiante** (P.) aîné. \*Dissertation sur le cancer de l'utérus. vi, 7-26 pp. 4°. *Paris*, 1813, No. 104, v. 90.
- Bonnet** (A.) de *Lyon*. [Etc.].
- Gilbert** (Sir John). [Etc.].
- de Herodinoïf** (Adèle), née **Tergoukassoff** [1840-].
- Herodotus** [*pseud.*].
- [**Johnstone** (Mrs. F.)] *Lessons* [etc.].
- Laroche** (Eugène) Pabbé.
- Larrey** (Dominique-Jean) le baron [1766-1842].
- Wreeden** [*or* **Wreden**] (Otto Justus). \*De debilitate fibrarum. 64 pp. 4°. *Helmstädti, typ. P. D. Schnorri*, [1728]. [*Also, in: P., v. 1950.*]

*Author and subauthors.*

Where there is a subauthor or subauthors, the style will be as follows:

**Argentine Republic.** *Ministerio de guerra y marina. Servicio de sanidad.* Reglamento del cuerpo de sanidad del ejército. 50 pp. 8°. *Buenos Aires*, 1890.

— *Manual del enfermero militar.* Compilado [etc.] por Tadeo Sztyrle, cirujano di regimiento. 68 pp. 16°. *Buenos Aires, J. Peuser*, 1893.

In the foregoing example it will be observed that the single dash stands for the author ("Argentine Republic") and two subauthors ("Ministerio de guerra y marina" and "Servicio de sanidad").

*Biographical references.*

All references relating to the biography of an author should be run in in one paragraph; books first, then the journals preceded by "See, also." The following is an example:

*For Biography, see* **Billings** (J. S.) *Memoir of Joseph Janvier Woodward.* 8°. *Washington, D. C.*, 1885.— **United States.** *War Department. Surgeon-General's Office.* [Obituary.] 8°. [*Washington*, 1884.] *See, also:* *Med. News, Phila.*, 1884, xlv, 249. *Also:* *Med. Rec., N. Y.*, xxiv, 997-999. *Also:* *Nat. Acad. Sc. Biog. Mem., Wash.*, 1884, xxvi, 215. *Also:* *Quart. J. Micr. Sc., Lond.*, 1884, n. s., 1886, ii, 295-307 (J. S. Billings).

*Book sizes and shapes.*

broadside.  
 eleph. fol.  
 obl. 4°.  
 fol., folio.  
 4°, quarto.  
 sm. 4°, small quarto.  
 8°, octavo.  
 roy. 8°, royal octavo.  
 12°, 16°, 24°, etc.

*Capitalization.*

The use of capitals for common nouns in Danish is no longer universal. Follow copy.

All nouns in German are capitalized, as, also, adjectives derived from names of persons and cities, but adjectives derived from names of countries are printed with small initials.

In French, all adjectives derived from proper names are printed with small initials; this applies also to Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese.

Names of the months and the days of the week are printed with small initials in French, Spanish, Portuguese, Italian, and Russian.

*Chronological arrangement.*

References to journals of which a man was editor will be arranged chronologically, and the dates covered will be given. Examples:

Also, *Editor of*: **Ohio** (The) Medical and Surgical Reporter, Cleveland, 1867-72.—**Cincinnati** (The) Medical Advance, 1873-80.

*Collections of dissertations and theses.*

Size, place, date, volume, and pages will always be given in abbreviations of collections of dissertations and theses. The following are examples:

*In*: EYEREL. Diss. med. [etc.]. 8°. *Vienna*, 1788, i, 2-16.

*In*: HALLER. Disp. ad morb. [etc.]. 4°. *Lausannæ*, 1758, ii, 17.

*In*: LINNÆUS. Amœnitates acad. [etc.]. 8°. *Lugd. Bat.*, 1749, i, 63-84.

*In*: LOUVAIN Diss. 8°. *Lovanii*, 1756, ii, 61-109.

*In*: SANDIFORT. Thesaurus diss. [etc.]. 4°. *Rotterdamii*, 1768, i, 60-108.

*In*: WEIZ (F. A.) Neue Ausz. [etc.]. 12°. *Leipz.*, 1776, iv, 27-37.

*Continued articles.*

In continued journal articles, the different years are separated by colons, and pages by semicolons. Where the volume is given without the year, a colon is also used. The following example will illustrate this:

**Feltz** (V.) & **Richter** (E.) De l'urémie expérimentale. *Rev. méd. de l'est*, Nancy, 1889, xii, 231; 528: 1881, xiii 14; 40: xiv, 56; 75: xv, 95; 150.

*Cross references (for subjects).*

Cross references are arranged as follows:

**Aneurisms of femoral artery.**

See, also, **Aneurisms of groin**; **Artery (Femoral)**, **Artery (Iliac, Common)**, **Artery (Iliac, External)**, **Ligature of**.

In the foregoing example it will be noticed that a comma is used after each of the references

"**Artery (Femoral)**", "**Artery (Iliac, Common)**", and "**Artery (Iliac, External)**". This is done in order to avoid the repetition of "*Ligature of*" after each of these. The following also shows avoidance of repetitions in a cross-reference.

**Hernia (Inguinal).**

See **Hernia** [and its subdivisions].

**Anatomy (Essays, memoirs, and observations on).**

See, also, **Abdomen**; **Embryology**; **Histology**; and under names of parts of body.

**Anatomy.**

See, also, \* \* \*; and under names of organs and regions, as **Back**; **Brain**; **Liver**; **Mediastinum**; **Muscles**.

Roman semicolons are used to separate cross references.

*Congressional Library deposit.*

The letter c. (flush to the right at end of card) indicates Congressional Library deposit, and will be omitted *except in Author (Brevier Title) cards*. The same rule applies to the letters A. L. A.

*Dashes.*

Instead of repeating the name of an author a dash is used, with a period immediately following it.

In Brevier cards the dash and period are followed by an *em* quad, while in Nonpareil they are preceded and followed by *en* only.

In Author and Subject cards, several dashes may occur together; in such cases the comma is used in the same manner as if names were given in full, except before the "&", where no comma is used. The following are cases in point:

**Andral** (G[abriel]) [1797-1876]. \*An [etc.].

——. The same. A treatise [etc.].

—— & **Gavarret** (Jules). *Recherches* [etc.].

——, —— & **Delafond** [H.-M.-O.] [Etc.].

Where two or more dashes are used alone the "&" is omitted.

An *em* dash is used to separate journal entries. This dash should never begin a line.

*Division of words.*

In dividing English words, follow Worcester's Dictionary.

For the division of words in foreign languages no invariable rule can be prescribed, but it is safe generally to divide after a vowel.

In Hungarian where compound letters are doubled and one dropped, the letter dropped is replaced on division, thus: *cs*, *cs-cs*; *cz*; *cz-cz*; *gy*, *gy-gy*; *ly*, *ly-ly*; *ny*, *ny-ny*; *sz*, *sz-sz*.

In German, where *pf* is preceded by an *r* or an *m*, the *pf* belongs to the second line.

When the Italian forms of the article *dell'*, *degli*, *dall'*, and *dell'* occur at the end of the line, they must be divided *del-l'*, *de-gli*, *dall-l'*, and *del-l'*. See, in this synopsis [p. 3], **Aldini** (Giovanni).

Many of the words in the following lists are of frequent occurrence, and are given for convenience:

*English (Worcester's Dictionary).*

ab-do-men	lac-er-ate
ab-dom-inal	lap-a-rot-omy
ab-scess	la-ryn-geal
act-ual	lect-ure
al-bu-mi-nu-ria	li-thot-omy
am-mo-ni-acal	lym-phat-ic
an-a-tom-ic	med-ical
anat-omy	me-dic-i-nal
an-ky-lose	me-dulla
ank-y-lo-sis	med-ul-lary
anom-alous	mixt-ure
ap-o-plexy	mor-phol-ogy
ap-pend-age	ner-vous
band-age	op-er-a-tion
blood-vessel	pam-phlet
ca-rot-id	pa-ral-ysis
cath-eter	pa-ren-chy-ma
cer-e-bro-spi-nal	par-en-chym-a-tous
chil-dren	path-o-log-ical
chi-rur-gery	pa-thol-ogy
chi-rur-gi-cal	per-i-næ-um
clin-ical	per-i-næ-al
con-ven-ient	pha-ryn-geal
cys-tot-omy	phar-ynx
de-gen-er-a-tion	phys-ical
de-pend-ent	phys-i-cian
di-ag-no-sis	phys-i-o-log-ical
di-ag-nos-tic	phys-i-ol-ogy
dis-ease	poi-son-ous
di-vis-ion	pre-cip-i-ta-tion
dysp-nœa	proph-y-lac-tic
ec-lec-tic	proph-y-lax-is
elec-trol-ysis	pros-tate
element-ary	pros-tat-ic
en-ceph-a-lo-cele	pros-ta-ti-tis
en-ceph-a-loid	punct-ure
ep-i-did-ymis	re-cov-ery
ery-sip-e-las	rupt-ure
eti-ol-ogy	sali-cyl-ic
ex-ci-sion	ser-vice
ex-ces-sence	strict-ure
ex-trav-a-sate	struct-ure
ex-trav-a-sa-tion	sup-pos-i-tory
Fal-lo-pian	sur-gery
fract-ure	sur-gi-cal
glob-ule	symp-to-mat-ical
gyn-æ-co-log-ical	symp-tom-a-tol-ogy
gyn-æ-col-o-gist	syph-i-lis
gyn-æ-col-ogy	syph-i-lit-ic
hæ-m-a-to-sis	syph-i-loid
hæ-mop-ty-sis	sys-tem-at-ic
hem-or-rhage	trau-matic
hem-or-rhoid	trau-ma-tism
ho-mœo-pathic	trau-tise
ho-mœo-p-athy	ure-throt-omy
im-por-tance	uri-nary
in-con-ti-nence	uter-ine
in-de-pen-dent	ute-rus
in-firm-ary	va-gi-na
lab-o-ra-tory	vag-inal or va-gi-nal

*Foreign languages.*

aan-gaande	be-ar-bei-tet
aan-tee-ke-ning	Be-ar-bei-tung
ac-com-pa-gné	be-han-delt
ad-mi-nis-tra-tion	Be-hand-lung
Äther-schwe-fel-säure	Be-hand-lungs-me-thode
Aetz mit-tel	Bei-trag, Bei-trä-ge
alle-mand	be-ob-ach-ten
ana-li-ti-co	Be-ob-ach-ter
ana-lyse	Be-ob-ach-tung
ana-ly-ser	Be-richt
ana-lyste	Be-schrei-bung
An-lei-tung	be-schrie-ben
An-stalt	Be-stand-theil
An-wend-bar-keit	be-stimmt
An-wen-dung	Be-stim-mung
Arz-nei-mit-tel	Be-ur-thei-lung
Atmo-sphäre	Be-zie-hung
Aus-schei-dung	bi-blio-te-ca

Bi-blio-thek	kö-nig-lich
bi-blio-thè-que	kon-ge-lig
bi-drag	kong-lig
bij-drage, bij-dragen	ko-nink-lijk
blen-nor-rha-gie	Kra-ko-wie
Bo-lo-gna	Kran-ken-ge-schich-te
Bru-xelles	Kran-ken-haus
Buda-pest	krank-haft
chi-rur-gia	Kran-ken-bett
Chlor-es-sig-säure	Krank-heit
Chris-tia-nia	krebs-haft
cli-ni-ca	Læge-bog
cli-ni-que	Læge-konst
con-ge-ni-ta	Læge-kund-skab
co-no-scenza	Læge-vi-den-skab
con-sé-cu-tif	Lage-ver-än-de-rung
con-tri-bu-zione	le-bens-ge-fähr-lich
cu-ra-ción	lijk-ope-nung
cys-to-to-mie	Ma-drid
dar-in	männ-lich
dar-um	ma-gné-sie
dar-un-ter	ma-lade
dé-chi-rure	ma-la-dia
deutsches (no division)	ma-la-die
Deutsch-land	ma-lat-tia
dé-ve-lop-pe-ment	mé-de-cin
diag-nos-tic	mé-di-cal, mé-di-cale
Di-stink-tion	mé-di-ca-men-teux
dou-leur	me-di-ca-men-tosa
Durch-reis-sung	mé-di-ca-tion
em-pfäng-lich	Me-di-cin
Em-pfäng-lich-keit	me-di-ci-nisch
en-kys-té	Me-di-tsi-na
Ent-fer-nung	Me-dy cy-na
en-tière-ment	Mé-gi-co
Ent-ste-hung	Mé-ji-co
Ent-ste-hungs-be-din-gung	mem-bra-neux
Ent-ste-hungs-weise	mé-moire
ent-hal-tend	mé-thode
Ent-wicke-lung	mé-tho-di-que
Ent-wick-lungs-ge-schichte	me-to-do
Ent-zün-dung	Mé-xi-co
épan-che-ment	Mi-kro-sko-pie
Er-fah-rung, Er-fah-run-gen	mi-kro-sko-pisch
Er-in-ne-rung	Mi-la-no
Er-ken-nung	Mit-ar-bei-ter
Er-län-te-rung	Mit-thei-lung
éti-o-lo-gie	Mit-wir-kung
ex-is-tence	Mo-nats-schrift
ex-tré-mi-té	Mont-réal
fiè-vre	Mor-ga-gni
gan-glion	mu-queux, mu-queu-se
gan-glion-naire	Nach-ge-burt
gan-gré-neux	nen-es-te, neu es-ten, etc.
Ge-bär-mut-ter	om-trent
Ge-branch	ou-der-zoek
Ge-burts-, Ge-burts-hülfe	opé-ra-tion
Ge-burtsk., Geburts-kunde	or-ga-ni-que
ge-neesk., ge-nees-kunst	ori-gine
ge-nees-kun-dig	ou-vrage
ge-richts-ärzt-lich	ova-ri-o-to-mie
Ge-sell-sch., Ge-sell-schaft	pa-ra-ly-sie
Ge-schichte	pa-ra-ly-ti-que
Ge-schlechts-theil	Pa-ris
Ge-schlechts-or-gan	pa-tho-lo-gie
Ge-schwulst	pa-tho-lo-gisch
glück-lich	pen-dant
gua-ri-gione	pé-ri-née
gué-ri-son	Pfle-ge-an-stalt
Gut-ach-ten	Phy-si-ol., Phy-si-o-lo-gie
Gyó-gyászát	pos-té-rieur
Harn-säure-aus-schei-dung	pra-ti-que
Heb-am-me, Heb-am-men	pros-tate
Hei-lung	pros-ta-ti-que
Heil-ver-fah-ren	pro-sti-tui-ren
Heil-ver-such	Quet-schung
Her-aus-ge-ber	Rac-co-gli-to-re
her-aus-ge-ge-ben	Re-agens
her-ein	re-cher-ches
ho-méo-pa-thie	ré-tré-cis-se-ment
Im-pfung	ri-cer-ca, ri-cer-che
Impf-wesen	Ro-ma
In-fec-tions-krank-heit	Rück-sicht
ins-be-son-de-re	Rup-tur
jus-qu'à	rup-ture
kai-ser-lich	Sänge-thier-or-ga-nis-mus
kind-lich	Schleim-haut-ent-zün-dung
Kli-nik	Schwan-ge-re

Schwan-ger-schaft	Ver-handl., Ver-hand-lung
Schwe-fel-sün-re	Ver-le-tzung
Schwe-fel-was-ser-stoff-aus-schei-dung	Ver-samm-l., Ver-samm-lung
Se-nhor	ver-schie-den
Se-nior	Ver-such
Si-gnor	ver-ur-sa-chen
Si-tzung	ve-sci-ca
Staats-arz-nei-kun-de	Vier-tel-jahrs-schrift
Staats-arz-nei-wis-sen-schaft	voll-enden
Stä-dte	vor-aus
Stau-ungs-zu-stand	vor-kom-men
Stoff-weech-sel	Vor-le-sung
Stric-tur (Strik-tur)	Vrtlj-schr.
Syg-dom-me	war-um
teo-ri-a	War-szawa
théo-rie	Wehn-schr., Wo-chen-schrift
Tijd-schr., Tijd-schrift	We-spe
Til-fæl-de	weib-lich
To-tal-ex-tir-pa-tion	Wir-kung
To-xi-ko-lo-gie	Wis-sen-sch., Wis-sen-schaft
tra-i-ment	wis-sen-schaft-lich
trau-ma-ti-que	Wöch-ne-rinn
trau-ma-tisch	Wor-an, wor-auf, wor-aus, wor-ein, wor-über, wor-um, wor-unter, etc.
Un-ter-stüt-zung	Wo-chen-bett
Un-ter-su-chung	wund-ärztl., wund-ärztl-ich
Ver-än-de-rung	Wund-arzt, Wund-ärzte
Ver-ant-wort-lich-keit	Zt-schr., Zeit-schrift
Ver-ein	Zu-sam-men-se-tzung
Ver-en-ge-rung	Zu-stand, Zu-stände
Ver-fah-ren	Zwil-ings-ge-burt
Ver-hält-niss	

*Dutch and Flemish.*

In setting Dutch or Flemish cards, omit translations.

With regard to the letters *aa* and *ae*, and *ij* and *y*, follow copy. According to the modern Dutch orthography, *aa* is generally substituted for *ae*, and *ij* for *y*. In Flemish both of these old forms are still retained.

"v." before a Dutch or Flemish proper name is to be changed to "van".

*Finnish and Swedish.*

In Finnish and Swedish, *ä* and *ö* are never printed *ä* and *ö* in modern words.

*German.*

In modern German, *ae* becomes *ä*, and *oe* becomes *ö*, except at the beginning of nouns, and in the names of persons and publications, and in titles of old books, where copy is to be followed. In pure Latin words occurring in German entries, *a* and *æ* are preferred.

Only the first noun in Latin phrases in German entries is capitalized.

"v." before a proper name is to be changed to "von".

The contraction "No." is always capitalized in German.

All nouns are capitalized in German.

*Given names.*

Forenames, and initials for such names, are always enclosed in parentheses; a period is not used after the parenthesis unless the name be spelled in full.

In Subject (Brevier small cap. and Nonpareil journal) entries only the initial or initials of an author's Christian name are printed, unless the author be a woman, in which case such name or names are given in full.

French given names are connected by hyphens. Thus: AUDOUARD (Mathieu-François-Maxime).

*Greek.*

Translations are omitted in Greek titles.

The first word of the title of Greek articles, and of Greek journals, etc., when they appear in their proper alphabetical place in the Catalogue, will be transliterated, and when reference is made from the editor to the Greek journal, etc., the first word of the title of the latter in the reference will also be transliterated.

The following Greek titles of medical periodicals are given for convenience:

Ἀσκληπίειον, Berl.  
 Ἀσκληπίος, Ἀθήναι.  
 Ἐφημ. ἑταιρ. ὑγειν., Ἀθήναι.  
 Γαληνός, Ἀθήναι.  
 Ἱπποκράτης, Rotterd.  
 Ἱατρικὴ Ἐφημ., Ἀθήναι.  
 Ἱατρικὴ Μέλισσα, Ἀθήναι.  
 Ἱατρικὴ πρόσδος, Ἐν Σύρω.  
 Μέλισσα τῶν Ἀθηνῶν.  
 Πρακτ. Συνόδου Ἑλλήνων ἱατρῶν, Ἀθήνησιν.  
 Πρακτ. τοῦ Συνεδρίου τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἱατρῶν, Ἀθήναις.

*Hungarian.*

In Hungarian, *ö* and *ü*, and *ő* and *ű*, are distinct.

*Hyphens.*

In German, when the same component is common to two or more compounds in succession, it will be written once only, its relation to the others being indicated by the hyphen; e. g., Pfeifen- und Saitentöne; Vocallänge und -kürze. This will occur not only in nouns, but also in verbs and adjectives; as, Nord- und Südamerika; auf- und niedergehen; schwarz- und weissgestreift.

*Imprints.*

With regard to the use of the conjunction, use "short" &.

The abbreviations *Ca.*, *Cia.*, *Cie.*, *Co.*, *Comp.*, *Ko.*, *Komp.*, *Soc.*, etc., should be set as in copy.

The imprint of "Longman, Brown, Longman", etc., becomes "Longman [and others]".

"[P., v. —.]" and "[Also, in: P., v. —.]" may follow the imprint in Brevier.

*Indentions.*

Subject headings (Long Primer Title and italics): Flush; overruns indented an en quad and 3-em space.

Author (Brevier Title) entries: Flush; overruns, 1 em.

Subject (Brevier small cap.) entries: Indent 2 ems; overruns 1 em.

Journal (Nonpareil) entries: Indent 2½ ems; overruns, 1½ ems.

Locality headings (Old Style Antique caps.): Indent 3 ems; overruns, 4 ems. Where States or cities are added to locality headings, set in Antique Old Style, lower case, center; and where institutions are given with these, set in italics and indent 4 ems, overruns 5 ems.

The following are examples of indentions for locality headings:

**Universities, by localities.\***

**GERMANY.**

Landshut.

*See, also, in this list, Munich.*

**NORWAY.**

*See, in this list, Sweden and Norway.*

**UNITED STATES.**

Illinois.

*Lake Forest University (formerly University of Chicago).*

Brevier cross references: Indent 2 ems; overruns 1 em.

Nonpareil cross references and notes: Indent 2½ ems; overruns, 1½ ems.

*Italian.*

A space is always inserted after an apostrophe in Italian; as, *l' animo, de' libri*, etc.

*Joint author—repetition of name.*

In journal (Nonpareil) entries, where an author stands alone and immediately follows as a joint author, the name will be given in full. Thus:

**Smith** (J.) Medical education [etc.]. Boston M. & S. J., 1881, v, 231.—**Smith** (J.) & **Jones** (S.) On medical education [etc.]. *Ibid.*, 1882, v, 314.—[etc.]

*Journal (Nonpareil) entries.*

The following is an example of a journal entry, giving author's name, title of article, title of periodical, date of meeting of society, place of publication, date of publication, series, volume, pages, and plate:

**Benjamin** (H.) Action caustique de l'acide salicylique sur la muqueuse œsophagienne et gastrique du cheval. Compt. rend. Soc. de biol. 1877, Par., 1879, 6. s., iv, 105; 109, 1 pl.

Attention is directed to the omission of the comma before the first date in the foregoing example. The year 1877 is the year of meeting of Society, while 1879 is the year of publication.

The compositor is expected on taking out copy to see that the cards are in proper alphabetical order; also, that the same "credit", occurring two or more times consecutively, being given in full in the first, is changed to "*Ibid.*" in subsequent cards.

"Death; autopsy"; "mort; autopsie"; "Tod; Autopsie": in these cases the words "death", "mort", "Tod", etc., are to be dropped.

In bulletins and transactions of medical societies, use following forms: [Rap. de Bouligny.] [Rap. de M. de Noël.]

\*In the second series of the Index-Catalogue, all similar titles have and will have the designation "by localities".

## Leads.

Matter is set solid, and leads are used only in the following instances:

A lead is inserted after a Nonpareil note. Where two or more notes come together, they are set solid, a lead being inserted only after the last one.

A lead is not inserted between the ending of Brevier (small cap., subject) cards and the beginning of Nonpareil (journal) cards, unless a note accompanies the last of the Brevier cards. The following example will explain this clearly:

ZUCCARELLI (A.) Degenerazione e delinquenza. Saggi di antropologia criminale. Raccolta di osservazioni. 8<sup>o</sup>. Napoli, 1891.

Also [Abstr.], in: Anomalo, Napoli, 1889, i, 110-113.

Abbott (A.) The physiology of the rogue. Sanitarian, N. Y., 1883, xx, 289-303.—Algeri (G.) Gli [etc.].

A lead should be inserted before every Long Primer heading, and, in locality cards, before every Old Style cap., Old Style lower-case, and italic heading; also after a subject card when followed by an author card.

Marks to be used on copy and on proof slips in denoting styles of type.

s. c., or two black lines, denote small capitals (subject authors).

ital., or one black line, denotes italics.

rom., denotes roman.

Three blue lines denote Long Primer Title (subject headings).

Two blue lines denote Brevier Title (author entries).

One blue line denotes Nonpareil Title (journal authors and references).

One green line denotes Brevier Antique (subject and author references).

The sign for author cards, ○ (in red); that for subject (book) cards, × (in blue); that for subject (journal) cards ×× (in blue); that for subject headings (Long Primer cards), brown paper.

## Notes and references.

The following are given as examples of style to be followed in notes and references:

Another copy, bound with his: Introductory lectures, etc. 8<sup>o</sup>. New York, 1856.

Another copy, bound with: HUGO Senensis. Expositio . . . fol. Venetiis, 1418.

Another copy, with which is bound: ÆGIDIUS Romanus. De formatione . . . 16<sup>o</sup>. Venetiis, 1523.

Bound with: KRAUSS (J. C.) Geneeskundige verhandeling over dauwworm, [etc.], 8<sup>o</sup>. Amst., 1791.

Bound with: J. akush. i jensk. bollez., St. Petersburg, 1887-90, i-iv.

Bound with his: Nouvelles fontaines filtrantes, [etc.]. 16<sup>o</sup>. Paris, 1752.

With which is bound: APPIANUS Alexandrinus. Πρωακῶν . . . fol. Lutetia, 1551.

In: SAMML. klin. Vortr., n. F., Leipz., 1894, No. 90 (Chir., No. 25, 541-560).

In: SCHRIFT. d. Univ. su Kiel, xxv, 1878, viii, med. xii.

In: WISSENSCH. Beitr. z. Kampf gegen d. Alkoholismus. 8<sup>o</sup>. Bonn, 1885, 27-73.

In: VAN HELMONT (F. M.) Een zeer korte afbeelding [etc.], 24<sup>o</sup>. Amst., 1697, 145-200.

In his: Opera omnia, [etc.]. sm. 4<sup>o</sup>. Lugd. Bat., [1659].

Also, Reprint.

Also, in: Riv. d' ig. e san. pubb., Roma, 1892, iii, 1-14 1 pl.

Also, in: HALLER. Disp. chir. [etc.]. 4°. [Lausannæ], 1758, ii, 17.

Also, in his: Introductory [etc.]. 8°. New York, 1856.  
Repr. from: Rev. méd. franç. et étrang., Par., 1862, iv, 232.

Repr. from his: Du spasmodisme [etc.].

Also, transl.:

Also, transl. [Abstr.] in: St. Petersburg. med. Wehnschr., 1880, v, 38; 54.

Suppl. to: Clin. Brief & San. News, Cincin., 1883, iii.

Cutting from: N. York Recorder, May 8, 1893.

Also [Rev.], in: Centralbl. f. klin. Med., Bonn, 1881-2, ii 449-455.

Also [Abstr.], in: Geneesk. Courant, Tiel, 1887, xli, no. 18, 19.

See, also, *infra*.

See, also, *infra*. Treves.

See, also, *supra*.

See, also, *supra*. Reichel.

Cutting [cover with printed title] from: Proc. Am. Acad. Arts & Sc., Bost., 1878, xiv.

For Biography, see Nat. Acad. Sc. Biog. mem., Wash., 1886, ii, 39-73 (A. Guyot).

See, also, **Correspondence** (A) conclusively demonstrating the curability of consumption. 12°. [Aspley Guise, 1886, *vel subseq.*]

Portrait in: **Collection** of Portr. (Libr.).

For Portrait, see **Collection**—van Kaathoven.

For Portrait, see **Collection** of Portr. (Libr.).

For Portrait and Biography, see **Quasi** cursores. 4°. Edinburgi, 1884, 251-256.

See **Sain** [in 1. s.]. Farmacopea española de la cuarta edición. [etc.]. 8°. Madrid, 1844.

See **Fumouze** [in 1. s.]. Geschiedkundig onderzoek van de fontanellen. [etc.]. 8°. Parijs, 1875.

See **Lind** (James). Trattato dello scorbuto. [etc.]. 12°. Venezia, 1766.—**Russell** (Richard). A letter to Dr.

Addington, [etc.]. 8°. London, 1749. — [in 1. s.]. The same. 2. ed. 8°. London, 1749. — [in 1. s.].

A letter to Mr. Thomas Bigg, [etc.]. 8°. London, 1751.

Current. Formed by the union of: **American** (The) Practitioner with: **Louisville** Medical News.

Also, Co-Editor of: **Giornale** della Associazione napoletana di medici e naturalisti, Napoli, 1889.

Also, Editor of: **Saint Bartholomew's** Hospital Reports, 1868-76. Also, Co-Editor of: **London** (The) Medical and Surgical Journal, 1878-80.

Ended. v. 1-2, 1879-80, under title: **Annals** of the Anatomical and Surgical Society of Brooklyn.

A continuation of: **Annals** of the Lyceum of Natural History of New York.

#### Ordinal number.

The German method of indicating an ordinal number, by adding a period to the figure, has been adopted in all cases (except in the body of the title, where copy is to be followed); thus 2. v., 5. F., 3. Aufl., 10. éd., indicate second volume, fünfte Folge, dritte Auflage, and dixième édition.

#### Pagination—use of semicolon.

Where there are two volumes, as in the following example, the pagination of each is separated by a semicolon and the "pp." is repeated:

**Andral** (G.) Précis d'anatomie pathologique. 2 v. x, 579 pp.; 906 pp., 1 l. 8°. Paris, Gabon, 1829.

#### References—arrangement.

Where two or more references follow each other, they will be arranged alphabetically, and the word "Also" omitted, except in cases of biographical references, where the "Also" will be used. The following are examples:

See, also, **Atti** (G.) Notizie edite ed inedite, [etc.]. 4°. Bologna, 1847.—**Deschamps** (F.-J.) Traité historique et dogmatique de la taille. 8°. Paris, 1826.

For Biography, see Mém. Soc. de chir. de Par., 1847, i, 23.

Also: Rev. scient. d. méd. d. armées, Par., 1861, vi, 253-270.

*Repetition of title of journal.*

As to the term "*Also: Ibid.*," it may occur in different cases, viz. in a case where the same article is represented in the same journal, or as in the following:

Syst. Pract. M. (Tweedie), Lond. *Also, Ibid.*, Phila.  
Syst. Surg. (Holmes), Lond. *Also, Ibid.*, N. Y.  
*In: LIBER de morbo gallico, etc.* 12°. *Venetis.* 1535,  
81. *Also, in: LUISINUS . . . Also, in: MORBI gallici, [etc.],*  
4°. *Basilea,* 1536 217-226. *Also: Ibid.* 8°. *Lugduni,*  
1536, 201-210.

Where "*Also, Reprint*" intervenes between articles printed in the same journal, the title of the journal will be given in full instead of the usual "*Ibid.*". Example:

**Neuber** (G.) Ueber die Veränderungen [etc.]. *Arch. f. klin. Chir.*, Berl., 1880, xxv, 116-139. *Also, Reprint.*  
— Bericht über die [etc.]. *Arch. f. klin. Chir.*, Berl., 1881, xxvi, 1. Hft. 77-110. [Discussion], 346-353.

"*Résumé*" or "*C. r.*" in Danish, Finnish, and Russian.

The style in articles in the above languages, as also in Swedish, with a "*Résumé*" or "*C. r.*" in French, is to be thus:

**Stein** (V. S.) Et Tilfælde af Bezolds mastoiditis, helbredet efter erysipelas, samt Funktion undersøgt. [Cas de mastoïdite de Bezold guéri pendant le cours d'un érysipèle, avec examen fonctionnel. *C. r.*, no. 23, 1.] *Nord. med. Ark.*, Stockholm, 1897, n. F., viii, hft. 4, no. 19, 1-7.—  
**Winter** (G. J.) Laparotomie avulla parannettu peritonitis tuberculosa-tapaus. [Cas de péritonite tuberculeuse guérie par laparotomie. *Rés.*, 235.] *Duodecim. Helsingk.* 1897, xiii, 227-231.—**Solovtsov** (N. N.) O mikroöganizmah opsi. [Sur les microbes de la variole. *Extr.*, 101.] *Russk. arch. patol., klin. med. i bakteriol.*, S.-Peterb., 1897, iv, 82-92.

*Subject (small cap.) cards.*

The following is an example of a subject (small cap) card:

BÜCHNER (W. F.) \* Aneurysma der Arteria cordis sinistra. [Leyden.] 8°. *Amsterdam,* 1867.

In the foregoing example it will be observed that only the author's name, the title of work, size, place of publication, and year are given. The name in brackets indicates the university at which the work was written, and occurs only in dissertations.

Sometimes the edition and number of volumes are added. Thus:

———. The same. 2. éd. 2 v. 8°. *Paris,* 1867.

In subject cards, only the initials of an author's forename are given, unless the author be a woman, in which case the name is given in full.

*Subject cards preceded by "———. See, also:".*

Where a 3-em dash and the words "*See, also:*" follow the works of an author, it signifies that all the cards that follow are regular subject cards, the author whose works precede being the subject, and therefore these subject cards if marked with one blue cross must be set in Brevier, and those with two blue crosses in Nonpareil, as in the regular subject cards.

The "*———. See, also:*" and the cards which follow should always come after the "*Biography*"

Pages 15+ missing

